The Congress of the Confederate States.

The few weeks which have clapsed since your adjournment have brought us so near the close of the rear that we are now able to sum up its general that we are now are now able to sum up its general that we are now are now are now are now are no the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fift the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant bility of securing its early completion, by giving the received for the agriculturist, needful all to the company organized for its consistent.

This will be a new feature in this section struction and administration. while the manufacturing industry of the Confederate

nitions as are indispensable for war. The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching Winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a luster upon its arms through the trying vicisaitades of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude. From its commencement up to the present period the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, see as to include new fields. The conflict how extends from the above of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona. Yet sudden the with of habors corpus, so sucred to freemen; calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster, in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border the armed heel of military suthority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant durgeons to the tide of invasion from the border to habors corpus, so sucred to freemen; of habors corpus, so sucre When the war commenced the enemy were this telerated and applaced by a people who had been in the fall enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some incompatibility between such a people and themselves. When the war commenced the processed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Contocerate States. They places within the Contocerate States. They places within the Contocerate States. They months ago, they believe that there must be some inmostly exceeded us in numbers, in available greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available compatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people, we may be content to live war. Mithrary establishments had been long organized at beace, but our separation is final, and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also also have assented we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which not only an army in the face of war itself, but also both arded undefended villages, without giving no-literal establishments necessary to equip and place.

to be a desire to not the people of Kennicky.

It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or occurs the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Freelamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her needle as soons of they week.

will not be restrained by the Constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes; and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its carry completion, by crying the

States was never so presperous as now. The necessection of the times have called into existence new limit, the period during which we could conduct a Many of the regime branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and mustices as a supply of such military stores and must consider the makes to desolate and the may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it

stronger now than when the strongle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost exparaticled difficulties, with a spirit and success ailte worthy of themsolves and of the great cause in which they are strongling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theater of active hostilities. The Union forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neatral, and have insisted upon making that a party to the war, but have inverted her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpented upon her people. Some of her mest eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I countrissioned to represent the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despote character have been perpented upon her people. Some of her mest eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the appetic charges made against them of the price time and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and distance of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and distance of with a spirit such that home, when the face of the most operations. It has been to recently suited by the Captain of a United States have thus calmed a general instinction over the alph sev, and entire two persons, without knowing who were their recently and the definition of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much with the content and must expect to considered a price of war, and must expect to considered a price of war, and must expect to considered a price of war, and must expect to head with a sa of other aga their homes, their families and property, and seek a ters while under the protection and within the Commission of States, the protection and within the Commission of States, they could not have been on the part of the British Government, and the being deceived into a adstacken ascentity, were married and in danger of being subjugated by the most of states that the irregion of the street of Losson Union forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy, and pre-cent their occupation of certain strate, be point, which would have been as well founded as that the imagination of the enters into our service with a firm determination to make this would be entered for his head.

This threat does not intimidate him, but he enters into our service with a firm determination to make this would be entered for his head.

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This threat does not intimidate him, but he enters into our service with a firm determination to make the projection of the British flower many that the Confederate States were as much appeared to the soll, and a claim on the part of the Confederate States were as much appeared to the soll and the mile through the most weathing the most worthed a polecy for make the projection of the British flower much the confederate States and the soll; and a claim on the part of the Confederate States and the soll, and a claim on the part of the Confederate States the project the most intimidate him, but he enters into our service with a firm determination to make this would be entered the mice through the most of the word of the word of the word of the soll, and the project the most word and the most of the bead.

This threat does not intimidate him, but he enters into make the project the most of the word of the word of the word

If we hasband our mesus, and make a judicious of Maryland, which will probably be perpetuated

of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excavation of two feet. These are generally furnished with rude but useful fireplaces, which can be used

The 15th Massachusetts Regiment has moved about one mile from its former location, near Poolesville, Winter quarters.

intelligence has been received of any action.

was made necessary by a great increase of sickness, caused by the damp nature of the ground. Capt. George Tuthill of Company H of this regiment, has

resigned and gone home.

Snow and hail fell last night along the road leading

captainey of the corps was urged upon Mr. Means,

terday by their paymester. They were much in by the way, is a rara arts in this country, a true-But rights the most sacred seems to have lost all necessaries for the winter. This regiment, although necessaries for the winter. This regiment, although mites from Raleigh. On reaching the Blake farm small in numbers, have been performing extended one mile from the foot of the mountain, we sent to:

with you have never a partial and the form or own and and

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

IMPERSON DAVIS'S MESSAGE

THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIBELL.

The Blockade—Appeal to Europe

The Block

connections sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteoneness of our cause.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

FROM DARNESTOWN, MD.

Darkestown, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Massachusetts regiments have completed their arrangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving in the old Puritan siyle. Requisitions have been made on the country stores and poultry yards, and large tents have been erected for the festivities of the cension. This will be a new feature in this section of Maryland, which will probably be perpetuated for time immemorial.

Many of the regiments are preparing for Winter by creeting log huts. The 28th New-York Regiment bave made themselves quite comfortable in this respect. Others are clevating their tents on a structure of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excapage.

We brought down the battle of McCon Smill. S.

A volley was instantly opened on the enemy, who were, as their wounded afterward acknowledged, taken completely by surprise. At the first fire, several saddles were emptied, and Col. Croghan fell mortally wounded in the abdomen. The rebels, though surprised, showed fight, and retired slowly, firing as they went; but our men having possession of the elevated ground on both sides, exposed them to a palling cross-fire, and forced the mack. The main body then advanced, having, as before, strong parties of skirmishers. Col. Croghan was carried to the case would admit of, by Surgeon Chase of the I3th Ohio. He was a gallant man and an accomplished officer, and though an exemy the sight of his dying agonies "drew tents" from the eyes of men unused to weep." The Cronel's father and Geo. Benham were old acqual stances (in fact, I believe, classantes at West Point and he experied the same alternoon of the country than the interview between them was, of Gorge, unusually painful. We did all we could for the unfortunate man, but house and he experied the same alternoon of the particular of the country of the cou human aid was vate, and he expired the same after-noon. We brought down the body on our return, and Gen. Benham intends forwarding it to his

triends at once.

At 12:20 our advance reached McCoy's Mills, and a sharp action at once ensued. The enemy's force consisted of the cavalry engaged in the former shire one mile from its former location, near Pooleeville, and erected log huis, with straw thatch, for their Winter quarters.

One of the batteries of Gen. Stone's division has also gone into Winter quarters near the same plate. Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Lowinsville or beyond in Virginia, but no considerable trouble and deby, for the considerable trouble and deby, for also gone into Winter quarters near the same plate. Heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Lowinsville or beyond in Virginia, but no considerable trouble and deby, for the cavelry engaged in the former shifteness, and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and they are the same plate.

Constitution of the cavelry engaged in the former shirts and at least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory. They bed their own against our skir-wish and they are the same plate.

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Constitute of the cavelry engaged in the former had a least one—I tank two—regiments of infactory.

Constitution of the cav tien of Lewinsville, or beyond, in Virginia, but no intelligence has been received of any action.

The New-York 2th Regiment has removed from their late to a more comfortable excampment. This was made necessary by a great increase of sickness, and the the damp resume of the great of the ground Cost. Smith—who did the work as well as man could do it—occupied the left, and Capt. Semeider's battery being brought to the extreme front, we prepared to dislode them. ery being brought to the extreme front, we prepared o dislodge them.

Col. Smith discovered a large body of cavalry on

an exposed part of the hill, within fair range, and the gallant German, only too glad of a chance to let his burkers speak, took deliberate aim, and bang disaster, in the face of amperior numbers, but also to only both the tide of invasion from the both orthy the war commenced the canety were commenced to certain strategic points and strong places within the Coniciorate States. They place within the supplies of the supplies of the proposed of the supplies of the supplies of the proposed of the supplies of the supplie in a state of chronic intoxication for some time; he cer-tainly is much better adapted for pillering than fightwhich he declined, preferring to gather together all his brother refugees into a grand corps.

Mr. Means is the only male of a large family whose sympathies are with our cause. He has the misfor- We had been much delayed by the action; and, we had been much delayed by the action; and, tone to have two brothers in the rebel array, beside several other near relatives. He has been of great maistance to efficers, in calling their attention to farorable positions and safe and expeditions routes from Lecaburg to Hancock, and has consequently become so obnaxious to the rebets that a standing reward of \$15,000 has been offered for his head.

This threat does not intimidate him, but he enters were constructed apology for roast that the imagination over to the way of the work to be the second to the rest of the safe of the second second

whether we just the content of the c

Secretary of War, has produced a marked sensation in all quarters. I am glad that your positions on this subject are such as they are, and that you have taken them without ambiguity or hesitation. As the middle ground between extreme action on the one side—the surrender of escaped or captured shaves to their owners, rebel or ldyal—and extreme action on the stood, excepting in Abolition quarters.

stood, excepting in Abolition quarters.

The distinction is a nice one, bat, as I think, obvious. Fremont avows the Shibbolach of Abolitionism, and ignores the right of property in slaves. You recognize it, and seize the slave as any other rebel property, and convert it to public uses, precisely as you would robe munitions or implements of war, and convert it to public uses, precisely as you would robe munitions or implements of war. you would rebel munitions or implements of war. and turn it against the enemy, or hand it over to loval or Union citizens.

You disclaim and repudiate Abolitionism. Fre mont proclaims Emancipotion as a primal object and result of the war, and captured slaves, instead of being used as a material of war, are to be let loose upon free or slave communities, as they may prefer. You capture them as you would a ship, a fort, an 30-pounder, or a musket, and, as a military necessity, deprive the enemy of a material of war, and apply it to the uses of the capture. In this light it heavy So-pounder, or a musket, and, as a minutary deprive the enemy of a material of war, and apply it to the uses of the captors. In this light it becomes an element of strength, not only in the conduct of the war, but in the enforcement of the laws and vindication of the Constitution over the designs of treason and rebellion. In the Abolition or Fremont sense it and rebellion. In the Abolition or Fremont sense it was closen temporary Secretary of the Conference. On motion of J. C. Gilbert of Marshall County, T. S. Bryan of Christian County was closen temporary. therrupts a vigorous and united prosecution of the war.

The first great duty is to put down this causeless

On motion of 3. C. Guerr of Markaul County, the County was chosen temporary Assistant-Secretary of the Conference.

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On motion of 3. C. Guerr of Markaul County was chosen temporary as a vigorous and united prosecution of the motion of 3. C. Guerr of Markaul County was chosen temporary as a vigorous and united prosecution of the motion of 3. C. Guerr of Markaul County, and the county was chosen temporary as a vigorous and united prosecution of the motion of 3. C. Guerr of Markaul County, and the county was chosen temporary as a vigorous and united prosecution of the county as a vigorous and vigorous

punishing the Secession violation of it, and require implicit obedience to its provisions, no extended question of difference and irritation can arise that will produce serious agitation and condict. But, if we seek to accomplish the first great purpose—the suppression of the Rebellion—by Abolition means and positions, we shall retard that mach-desired consummation, and probably frustrate the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war, at least law that the second material purpose of the war at least law that will be at law that the best law that will be at law that the law tha purpose of the war, at least, lay the foundation of future dissensions, acrimonics and alienations. The Tribune and The Evening Post endeavor to convey

Tribune and The Evening Post endeavor to convey

On motion of Mr. J. C. Groupe, as far as applicable to its proceedings, were adopted by the Conference.

On motion of Col. Blanton Duncan, a Doorkeeper the impression that you go further in the Abelition direction than Fremont. To my view, your positions Mr. W. M. Clark of Logan County was elected are antagonistical to Fremont; and they constitute the dividing line between the Administration and the Union feeling of the country on the one side, and Union feeling of the country on the one side, and the following gentlemen were unanimously and the following gentlemen were unanimously Abolitionism and Secession (both looking to the permanent disjutegration of the Union) on the other. But loyalty and the energies of the Government will prevail.

The effective ability and vigor with which Secretary Cameron has conducted his branch of our great service, under the difficulties which environ a Government unaccustomed to war, and especially e civil war, has won for him the admiration of the country, and a position of high favor with the people.

Sincorely your friend, and obedient servant, EDWIN CROSWELL. Col. JOHN COCHEANS.

P. S .- Mr. Dickinson, who is now in my office, allows me to say that he fully concurs in this view of the question.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1881.
The Richmond Whig, in commenting on the me age of President Davis, says:

"We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankees are determined not to quit us, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us, their calculation is that they will be conquered by us, and they have made us, their minds to submit tancely their fate. We is, if we must, we must, though we shall have a great aversion to the task.

"Or choice is, after drubbing them soundly and making them pay the expenses of the war, to turn them loese upon themselves, a prey to their own vile

patches from the Confederate army, the substance

which is as follows:

"The small-pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black maneles, were prevailing with frightful mertality among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Large numbers were dying only.

"Green Heads"

Whom G. W. Johnson should be chairman, with instructions to report at 3 or clock, p. in. Carried.

The committee was appointed by the chairman, H. W. Bruce, P. B. Thompson, B. Duncau, T. L. Burnett, and George B. Hodge.

The chairman, H. C. Burnett, was added to the committee by a vote of the Confederate troops.

en in the lengthening of freight-trains, which leave almost hourly for the interior."

In Savannah the panie is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left descrited by the exodus of the wives and children between the continue of kentered, and the batteries on the Savannah River.

THE BRIDGE-BURNING IN EAST TENNES SEE.

From The St. Louis Democrat 10th.

A foretaste of the feast preparing for the Confederates at home has been furnished them by the wide aware patriots of East Tennessees. One of the most important events of the war is the burning of certain bridges on the line of the Virginian and East Tennessees. One of the most important events of the war is the burning of certain bridges on the line of the Virginian and East Tennessees. As alread, as announced by telegraph last week. The movement was determined upon and carefully arranged some three months ago. At that time see Railroad, as announced by telegraph last week the movement was determined upon and carefully arranged some three months ago. At that time see Railroad, as announced by telegraph last week to the careful of the work.

A glance at any railroad map of the Southern States will show the reader that "the great through line" commenting the work.

A glance at any railroad map of the Southern States will show the reader that "the great through line" commenting Virginia with the South and South week is the Virginia and Tennessee Kailroad. From its eastern terminus at Lynchburg, rai roads railate to the children of the lines of the Southern States will show the reader that "the great through line" commenting the work.

A glance at any railroad map of the Southern States will show the reader that "the great through line" commenting the work.

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A glance at any railroad map

Upon consultation it was concluded to leave the bridges in security until the Union army in Kentucky should be ready to assume the offensive, and then simultaneously to march into Eastern Tennescee and destroy the communications of the rebels with that region. To have taken the latter step in advance would only have startled the insurgents to a sense of their danger, and given them time to effect or their danger, and given them time to effect or their danger.

owners, rebel or loyal—and extreme action on the other—the abolition declaration of emancipation—it will meet with general approval, if rightly understood, excepting in Abolition quarters.

100 miles of country for the operations of our armics.

THE TREASON PLOT IN KENTUCKY OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE AT RUSSELLVILLE.

The first great duty is to put down this causeless and most flagitious Rebellion; the next, to restore the Union to its indivisibility. Of the full performance of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the first, and much sconer than many, myself and the flagition of the flag

chosen:

chosen:
For Chairman, the Hon. H. C. Burnett of Tring County | for Secretary, R. McLice of the City of Louisville; for Assistant Secretary, T. S. Bryan of Critician County; for Doorkeeper, W. M. Clark of Logan County. On motion, it was

In motion, it was resolved. That the proceedings of the Conference shate and confidential until source ed to be mude pub-nity thereof, and that all participating in its proce-resent at its seliberations, should be held pleaged J. C. Wickliffe of Nelson County moved that the

Conference adjourn to meet again to morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Yeas, 23; Nays, 22; and the Conference accordingly adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1861.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.
The rollowing gentlemen appeared and took seats in the Conference, viz: From Carroll county, H. L. Giltner: from Anderson county, J. H. D. McKes; from Muhlenburg county, W. U. Wand; from Woodford county, Sandford Lyne; from Monroe county, Z. McDaniel; from Christian county, Heary Young; from Campbell county, George B. Hodge; from Jefferson county, J. B. Bell.
Col. G. W. John on of Scott county, presented a series of manufacture for the consideration of the Conference.

R. McKee of the City of Louisville, offered a substitute for the resolutions presented by Mr. Johnson H. W. Bruce of the City of Louisville, offered at amendment to the original resolutions.

George B. Hodge of Campbell county, offered as

amendment to the substitute.

The various propositions before the Conference were discussed at much length, when

Mr. Brace moved to refer all the resolutions before

frightfal mortality among the Conservation of Figure 1 mortality among the Conservation of Figure 1 mortality among the Conservation of Figure 1 mortality among the Conservation of Figure 2 more 1 m

"The roads are in bad condition, making it diffecult to obtain supplies."

A dispatch from Manassas in relation to the skirmish near Falls Church, within the past week, at acknowledges two killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken ten prisoners and killed five Union men.

The Richmond Whig announces the death of John N. Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph, who was killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday confirms the report that the rebel Col. Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans. A dispatch from Charleston dated the 17th says:

"The unexpected failure of our store batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels has sorely shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-claid gunboats which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sortile souls that infest all the Southern cities that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight-trains, which leave almost hourly for the interior."

In Savannah the pantic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left descred by the exodus of the wives and chill.

Savannah the pantic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left descred by the exodus of the wives and chill.